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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,333—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

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† BENGAL	4035	L. Wilmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5297	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4302	T. F. Creery	9th "
M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
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† GANGES	4302	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4367	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4098	C. T. Denny	20th "
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,499	12th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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To sail on

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Tuesday.
YARRA	4,256	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June,

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

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NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Town and Island of Bombay, Farm of Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majun, &c.) as defined by Clause 9, Section 3, of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878, at his office, at the Town Custom House, at 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 24th June1898.

The Farm will be sold for a period of one year commencing from 1st August 1898.

Conditions of sale and form of license can be seen at the Collector's Office, Town Custom House.

J. P. ORR,
Acting Collector.

Abkari Department, Bombay, Collector's Office, 6th June 1898.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 156 OF 1898.

In the Matter of KHIMJEE LUDHA, an Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that LADHA DOSA and RUNCHODDAS SUNDARJEE, Executors of the last Will and Testament of SHIVJI SUNDARJI, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the lxth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, upon the Petition of the said Ladha Dosa and Runchoddas Sundarjee, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Shivjee Sundarjee, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said Second day of June, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court,in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon, should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this fifteenth day of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-Eight.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 16th day of June 1898.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 20th day of June next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attornies if any to REGINALD MURRAY, of No. 11, Hare Street, in the Town of Calcutta, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their attornies or pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal at such times as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit at any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 5th day of JULY proximo, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, is APPOINTED for HEARING and ADJUDICATING upon the Debts and Claims—Dated this 27th day of May, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator,

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c Lapses and Relapses.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 7, 1898.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxeux volume un chapitre de Georges Dandin, de Moliere.—Lubin: "Morgue voila une sotte nuit. D'etre si noir que celai! Je voudrois bien savoir ce Noirceur, veux qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit."—Illinois: "C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile a resolvre."—Lubin:—"Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

M. O'Neill a ete haute par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maints reprises de choc des elements qu'il a assemblies, des eclairs qui ouvrent sur le chaos des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Février, 98.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,370
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld., Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		10 p.c.	116
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	500	Nil	76
Alliance	1,50[illegible]	1,100	all		450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unit[illegible]	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600xd
ombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,67[illegible]
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	670
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	495
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	470
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	440
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	540
Framjee Petit	1,220	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	550
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Sullough's	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	800
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	470
Indian Manfg. Co. China Manufac turing Co., Ld	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,00 0
Jam Mills	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	390
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	200
Jewraj Balloo Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	no dvd		750
Khandesh	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandesh Khangaon Manfg. Co.	750	1,500	500	dvd Rs.30	800
Khatao Makanjee	400	250	250	Nil	950
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	650
Lord Reay Mfg	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	224
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Mahalaxmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,432 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 6	440
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 s. 20	400
Neutral	5,72[illegible]	625	625	dvd Rs.30	320
Proprietory Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	785xd
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	1125,
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5o	370
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	612½
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	58)
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	66)
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		

PRESS COMPANIES.

			For Investm.	Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	8
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Sreuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Cooch City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	170
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	100	100	1,150
Export	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	25+30	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Khanghum	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahomedan Sporting Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedabad Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	00	400	400	dvd Rs25	370
Munmar M.	1,00	250	a t	15	265
New Berar	1,00	500	500	dvd Rs45	577½
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales, Bapaby (Bellary)	150	500	0	20	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	685
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	3,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	210	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	97	200	all	12	200xd
		000		10	dvd Rs65	1125

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
ack Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
adham Pile	[8,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	200	5,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,470
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	200	100	dvd 8	68
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	800	5 pr. ct	60
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	50	1,200xd
ocoan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs10	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	365
Kurrachee Landing & Mercks & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	20	18
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Soundy & Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Telephone Co.	1,50	10[illegible]	100	...	15
	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 3-1

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-5
China Leaf	"	24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-4
Do. do. new	"	24-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-3
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Bar Silver 17	"	73-6
Do. 171	"	73-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water 10-7m., 9-30a. Low water, 3-33m., 3-39p.

Municipal Corporation, meeting of urgency, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Grain Trading Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bullionist entered the dock on Tuesday, and the barque Grosvenor and steamer Cashmere yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bengal entered the dock on Tuesday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4 45 to-day (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., on Saturday.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Coromandel, will be clos d at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Tuesday.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—On Tuesday afternoon, as the steamship Bengal was entering the Prince's Dock, a calasee, named Shaik Currim Jalmoodin, aged eighteen years, who was walking along the deck, accidentally slipped and fell, dislocating his left forearm. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Sayad Amroota, a labourer, aged twenty years, residing at Tambutguilly was at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, engaged in dammering the roof of a house at Bellasis Road, when he slipped off a ladder and fell to the ground., from a height of about twenty feet, sustaining injury to his right hip, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a practise game this evening, to commence 5-30, sharp. Teams as follows :—A Team—R N & R I M B Team (colours) Green, Murray, Williamson, Moore, Parmentier, Economo, Hussey, Rayner, Thornton, Selkirk, Grey; C Team (White); M. Reid, Chrite Stephens, Lys. Church, Richards, Wood, Humphrey, Turner, Durnford, King, Willson, A Team vs. B Team, 5-30, B. Team vs. C Team 5-55 C Team vs. A Team, 6-20.

FINED FOR FALSE COMPLAINT.—The case in which David Gulam charged one S. Surma with making a false complaint came up for hearing before Mr. Dastur yesterday. Messrs. Velmkar and Kapadia representing the complainant, Mr. Murzban the accused. Accused gave false information against complainant to the Police stating that he was robbed of Rs. 10 and was assaulted a few months ago near Victoria Gardens. Accused was fined Rs. 150 or in default to undergo two months rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF TRUST CASE DISMISSED.—The case in which lady Janbai, widow of Sir Tharya Topan, charged Fajal Jan Mohamed, and Mohanlal Jagjivan Munim and Mehta of the firm of Sir Tharya, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 47,000 came up for further hearing before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. D. Davar conducted the prosecution. Messrs Raikes and Lowndes representing the first accused, and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan the second. The Magistrate in giving his decision said that no *prima facie* case was made out against the accused, and no dishonest motive was proved on their part by the prosecution. So without calling upon the accused for any explanation he dismissed the cases, and the accused were discharged.

"A TERROR TO THE LOCALITY."—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Goolam Hoosein, a Mahomedan of bad repute, on a charge of criminal tespass with intent to commit an assault, under section 447 of the Indian Penal Code. About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, accused entered the house of one Abdulali Issaji, an old Borah, in Dhaboo street and demanded one rupees for liquor. When complainant refused to accede to his demand, the accused caught hold of the old man by his beard and punched him and pulled off a handful of hair. The accused denied the charge, but called no evidence to prove his innocence. Inspector Gannon produced four previous convictions against the accused for similar offences, stating that the accused, who was a bad character, had no occupation, and was a terror to the locality. His Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEVISH ACQUAINTANCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, an old offender named Succaram Pandoo, having no fixed place of residence, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of four brass pots, valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of Nillima, a woman, residing at Kamatipoora. The accused was acquainted with the prosecutrix and used to visit her at her place of residence. On Monday afternoon, accused went to her house and remained there for an hour, talking with her. After having had some conversation with him, Nillama went into an inner room, leaving accused in the front one. During her absence Succaram picked up four brass pots, which had been lying in the room in which he was seated, and made off with them. When prosecutrix returned to the front room, she discovered the theft and found accused had disappeared. She went in search of the man, and found him at the corner of the street with the pots in his possession. He was then handed over to the custody of the police. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FALLING FOUL OF A COMRADE WHEN DRUNK.—Cooverji Rutton, Narayen Mungul and Dhunji Rutna, all Kharvas, tile turners by profession, were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing grievous hurt to Bapoo Lala, also a tile turner. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The accused and complainant were all residing in one room of a chawl at Cawasji Patel Tank Road. On Monday they were all engaged in turning tiles on the roof of a house at Khatargully, behind the old Girgaum Police Court, when they left off work in the afternoon at two to refresh themselves in a country liquor shop. They then returned to their work where the effects of the drink were soon apparent. An altercation ensued amongst them, when the first accused struck complainant with a stick, fracturing his right forearm. The second and third accused belaboured him in a similar manner, inflicting serious cuts on his head and back. A number of townsmen collected and the police appeared, and accused were put under arrest. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed, and he was allowed to go home. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, with an alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. E. F. Green, of the Kolaba District, has been appointed Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. F. T. V. Austin, transferred to Sholapur. Rao Saheb Ramgovind Laibhai Patel has been appointed Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Salsette (Thana), in place of Rao Saheb Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B.A., who is transferred to Wada in the Thana District.—The accused in the Bandora riot case, Hoosain Mian, Bada Mian, Abdool Latif, Abdool Rahoman, Ebrahim, Aljee, a Kokanee Musalman of Nawapada, a Pinjara of Kharee village, and a butcher of Bandora slaughter-house, were brought here last week and lodged in the police lock-up at the Mamlatdar's Kutchery. They will be sent up for trial before Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., First-Class Magistrate of Bandora, as soon as the wounded Head Constable, Raghoo Savant, and other policemen are recovered and discharged from the Civil Hospital of Thana. The accused Hoosain Mian, who was marked on his forehead by Mr. Cowasha Dhanjisha Moonshina the late Chief Constable, during the conflict on Katalkarat at Bandora, is now also under the medical treatment of Khan Bahadoor Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, L. M. and S. Acting Civil Surgeon of Thana.—Dajee Narayan a clerk belonging to the Subordinate Judge's Court of Bhivndi, who was charged with having misappropriated Government money, was tried before the Sessions Judge of Thana and a special jury on Wednesday last. The jury found the accused not guilty of the charge laid against him. The Judge, Mr. Mohsin Badroodeen Tyabjee, I.C.S. having differed with the verdict arrived at by the jury, submitted the papers of the case to the Judges of the High Court of Bombay for final orders.—It has been raining here since Thursday last.

THE NASIK LEPER'S RELIEF FUND.

MISS HARVEY, Lady Superintendant of the above fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in response to her appeal which appeared in our issue of the 20th ultimo :—

	Rs.
Mr G C Whitworth	50
O L T	50
R B Lalshankar Umiashankar	50
R S Gopalrao V Pandarkar	10
Sums previously acknowledged.	
Sir D M Petit, Bart	225
Mr H F Silcock	100
Mr Jehangir Patel	25
Total up to date	510

The amount asked for was Rs. 1,000.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle,—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RANCHORDAS SUNDERJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the Insolvent, applied for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the rule for the revocation of the adjudication order.

Mr. Manker for the other side consented, and his lordship made the order asked for.

RE HIRJEE SHIVJEE

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, asked that no *exparte* order should be made in this case in the event of an application being made for the adjudication of his client as an insolvent. A cousin and uncle of his client were adjudicated insolvents on the application of the executors of his father; and they now wanted to make an application for the adjudication of his client. The learned counsel said his client was not connected with his uncle's firm. His lordship said that the clerk of the Court would make a note of the application, and remind the court of it in the event of an application being made for an adjudication order.

RE NENSY KANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE JOSEPH D. SANTOS.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices.

RE KHAIRAS KALYANJEE.

Mr. Abdulle, R. Sayani, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani; moved for leave to serve notices within a month's time. The learned counsel said that most of the creditors had already been served, but some who had not yet returned to Bombay remained to be served. His lordship granted the application.

RE MULJEE DHUNJEE.

Mr. Colah, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that all the books of account were not deposited with the Official Assignee.

His lordship refused the application.

Mr. Colah then asked for a week's interim order, remarking that if his client was sent to jail, he would be prevented from obtaining counsel's advice and renewing the application.

His lordship observed that the insolvent's friend, who was present in court, would do the needful in the matter.

RE MOHANJEE MALJEE KACHI.

Mr. Kothare, applied for a month's extention of the interim order and leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE LAKHMIDAS HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. A creditor, who appeared in person, raised certain objections; but his lordship, after hearing them, granted Mr. Manker's application.

RE GULAMALLI DAWOODBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months' postponement of the hearing of the matter. A creditor appeared in person and consented to the application, which was granted.

RE SUBHARAJ KASTURCHAND.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE KHIMJEE LUDHA.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked.

RE SHIVJEE PRAGJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the first insolvent, moved for an interim order, remarking that his client had been in jail for over a month and a half. Mr. Young opposed the application, but his lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted it.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges;—Jamnadas Vassonjee; and Muljee Kanjee Mehral and others.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

133-93—Hiralal M. and M—John Hait Noble Graham and others vs Ardesir Cursetjee Pallonjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

206-97—Mansukhlal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jewraj Ludha—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

137-98—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co, Ld and others vs Dossabhai Nanji—Roughton and B.

212-93—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Co, Ld vs Rajabe Tajbhai.

11-98—Bicknell M and M—Ahmedjee Moomanjee vs Fidahoosein Mahomedally.

Postponed Long Causes.

636-:7—Framjee and D—Cassumali Jairajbhai Peerbhai vs Nahoobai—Edgelow and G.

450-25,768-98—R Brown and Co, for pauper—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451-25,769-96—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

402-96—Maganlal and R—Harishanker Makund vs Luxmidas and others—Nanu and H. Edgelow and G. Thackurdas D and C. and Diksbit and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

73-98—Framjee and D—Motichand Narayen vs Ramchunder Narayen Thakley—J G Cama

4-98—In person—Hassam Kassum vs Haji Elias Adum and others—Framjee and D—Part heard

10-93—In person—Krishnarao Keroba vs Bhowanishanker and other—Part heard

63-97—In person—Motichand Ichbachand vs Chungun Virchand and another

52-97—In person—Ramawtar Mungreo vs Sarsopchand Leokanchand

Postponed Long Causes.

413-95—Edgelow and G—Kunsondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Ismail—Maganlal and R

323-96—Fayne G and S—Moorarjee Canjee and others vs Pitamber Ranjee Madhavjee V.

585-96—Pestonjee R and K—Tom Drewet and another vs Nagardas Karamchand—Edgelow and G

For oral evidence as to custom, etc.

405-85—B and Dinsha—Bhaichand vs Thacker Damodar Nensey Sgadi and others—Shamrao and P, and Chitnis M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

37-97—Dikshit and D—Jewo vs Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

19-97—In person—Nathoo Dharamsey vs Mawjee Madhawjee and others—Manshukhlal D and J.

231-97—M H Khan—Purshotum Narayen vs Motibai and others

603-94—Manshukhlal D and J—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Premchand and others—In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

239-96—Roughton and B—John Williams and vs The B B and C I Railway Co Ld—Crawford B and C—Part heard.

591-97—Dikshit and D—Jinabhoy Kurshonand vs Tyabali Jafferjee—Framjee and D—Part heard.

278-95—F P Pavri for Plaintiff, a pauper—Dawsjee Pallonjee Kharegatt vs Eduljee Hormasjee Kharegatt and another—Wadia and G.

55-98—Janardhan and A—Carl Wartinburg vs Raja Bahadur Mussavir and others—H J Fleming.

62-97—Roughton and B—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Villabai Madhavjee V.

529-96—Edgiow and G—Hassam Hajee Moosa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardasir H and D.

578-96—Pestonjee R and K—Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta vs Lullubhoy Chaganlal and another—Edgiow and G and Mansukhlal D and J.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th June, 1898.

1. Mr Stanley Hampton having joined, is taken on the strength, and posted to A Troop.

2. Mr W F Skene having joined, is taken on the strength, and posted to B Troop.

T W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

DIVINE SERVICE.

On Friday next, the 17th instant, the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be solemnised in the Church of Saint Michael, at Upper Mahim. The morning service with High Mass and General Communion will commence at 6-30 a.m. and the evening service will be conducted by his Grace the Archbishop of Cranganor and Bishop of Damaun at 7 p.m. The Revd. Father Wallrath, S. J., will preach at the evening service.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th June, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah.	inches 29·483
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	90·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of wind*	WNW, SW, SSE, SSW, WSW, SW, SSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 441
Fall of Rain	2·13
Total fall during Month	11·05
year	12·28
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th inst.	0·91

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY'S THANKS TO MR. VINCENT.

THE "Indian Spectator" says: Mr. Vincent undoubtedly deserves the thanks of Bombay—of its leading and well-to-do citizens in particular—for the bold stand he has made in his official reports against the theory of pre-meditation and incitement, in regard to the riots in our city, of March last. Theories die hard, and even now there are spirits that are loath to abandon a theory which would give one more opportunity to pour indignation indiscriminately upon our leading men, educated and uneducated. It is a satisfaction to see that Mr. Vincent has risen above the temptation of succumbing to this theory, and that Government, too are satisfied that the recent riots of our city were the result of a sudden outburst of fanaticism and not the result of political agitation, nor deliberately planned." Both give due credit for the services rendered by the leading representatives of all classes, who "exerted themselves to a remarkable degree in successful endeavours to allay excitement and remove misunderstanding." This certificate is sufficient for Bombay to be able to breathe freely again, whatever prejudiced critics said, or still persist in saying.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. SNOW.

The "Native Opinion" offers its congratulations to the Municipal Commissioner: We offer our best congratulations to Mr. Snow, our popular Municipal Commissioner, on the promotion which he has got. He deserves it and no mistake; for his eminent services during the plague did call for such a recognition at the hands of the Government and of the Corporation. He worked on the lines of least resistance, and the public were pleased with him.

AN APPEAL FOR MR. TILAK'S RELEASE.

Referring to a report that an influentially-signed petition has been forwarded to the Queen-Empress to liberate Mr. Tilak from jail, and that among the signatories are the names of Professor Max Muller, Sir W. W. Hunter, and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: Mr. Tilak, for ought we know, would have been liberated long ago were it not for the mischievous interference of some of his Congress friends in Parliament. Now that the memorial is signed by disinterested men, who enjoy the implicit confidence of the Government and of the people, we have great hopes of Mr. Tilak being soon set at large. We hope and trust, that the Government of Bombay, with whom will rest the final arbitrament of the question, will not create any difficulty in the matter. Mr. Tilak has suffered much for the folly, and his liberation from jail is awaited for by both his friends and his political opponents, who cannot bear him any ill-will or malice.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The *Gujarati* says the public want a thorough and impartial investigation into the extravagant expenditure of the late Plague Committee, and would be sorry if there be any truth in the rumour that there is a disposition in some quarters to hush up the whole business. Our contemporary adds: It is nearly three months since the Corporation appointed a strong Committee to inquire into the expenditure of the Plague Committee. It is astonishing that till Thursday last it had not held a single meeting. Our evening contemporary published two or three articles criticising the financial administration of the Plague Committee. But all of a sudden they have been stopped to the disappointment of many. We understand that certain members of the Committee of inquiry have already protested against the delay in the submission of accounts, and our contemporary of the *Gazette* is quite right in observing that "the waste of public money that has depleted the municipal exchequer during the last fifteen months is too grave a scandal to be passed by with a shrug of the shoulders, as too unpleasant a business to be investigated."

CRUSADE AGAINST BOMBAY HOUSEOWNERS.

Regarding the notices served upon Bombay houseowners for the improvement of their premises under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, the *Rast Goftar* writes: The general public, who possess no houses of their own, are in blissful ignorance of the merciless crusade which has been organised against the owners of household properties in Bombay. The crusade is organised under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and under a Government Notification, General Department, dated 10th February, 1897. Under that notification all the houses of Bombay have been, or will be, inspected by special inspectors acting under the directions of the Municipal Commissioner. The Municipal Commissioner has delegated his powers in this behalf to the energetic Executive Engineer, who has opened a special department for the inspection of houses, with an able superintendent and a staff of inspectors working under him. Several thousand houses have already been inspected, and the owners of many of them have been served with notices. The "improvements and works" prescribed in the notice comprise no less than some twenty different items. The "improvements and works" must be subdivided into "unavoidable," and "avoidable," that is those which are absolutely necessary for the health of the residents, and those which are costly and luxurious and beyond the means of the house-owners to provide. Indeed, the latter class of "improvements and works" could not have been present to the minds of the farmers of the Epidemic Diseases Act. You cannot at once turn an old house, which has been used for many years as a good human habitation for natives, into a residence fit for Europeans to live in that is provided with all the "improvements" which modern sanitary or architectural elegances would render desirable. To do so would be to condemn as unfit for human habitation one-half of the houses in Bombay, which have been used by natives, without prejudice to their health, from generation to generation. To do so would be to deprive the Municipality of one-fourth of its revenue from house assessment. To do so would be to create an amount of discontent and dissatisfaction in the city, which would be most unfortunate; and which an administrator of the ability and experience of Mr. Snow, our worthy Municipal Commissoner, would be the last person in the world to give rise to.

NOTE ON MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Touching the Municipal Commissioner's note on the present alarming state of municipal finance, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: As we anticipated in these columns two weeks ago, the Standing Committee has not been unanimous on the report presented to it by its own Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Note on Municipal finance lately prepared by the Municipal Commissioner. Thus there was a division in the camp which seems to have been divided chiefly by the observations which fell from the Chief Accountant. The Standing Committee—at least the majority seem to be of opinion that the Chief Accountant's view of the situation, as endorsed by the Municipal Commissioner, is an alarming one; that there is a certain amount of precipitancy in recommending increased taxation; that the estimates of revenue for the first half of the current year are always known to be over than those for the second half which is coeval with the brisk season; and that a judicious balancing of ways and means suggests that the threatened taxation could be fairly avoided. So far as we have seen the report published in the columns of our daily contemporaries, and the debate thereon which ensued at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday last, it seems to us that the position taken up by that body is more rational and less sensational than the one taken up by the Chief Accountant. Though we have no doubt as to his ability, we fear, he has created a needless scare. And it is but right and proper for the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each additional line, As. 8.
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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

AGAIN yesterday the financial quotations in London showed no change, Consols ranging at 111 7-16, French Rentes at 103 1-4, Paris Exchange on London at 25·25 fcs., Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2, 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 1-2, 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 5-8d., Discount on 3 months' sight London Bills at 1 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 26 3-4d. per oz., while in New York the price of the metal was 1-4 cent higher at 58 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London remained at 4·85 1-4 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £58, and Yellow Metal at 5s.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,620,000 quarters compared with 2,690,000 quarters at the end of the previous week. For White Delhi Wheat 36 1-2s. was quoted yesterday, May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; for White Karachi, 31 1-2s., June-July shipment, to Hull; Red Karachi, 30 3-4s., same shipment to the same port. For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 38 1-2s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market dull; for Brown Rapeseed, 35 1-4s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market dull; Linseed, 36 3-4s. per 416lbs., June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market flat in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 22,000 bales. Prices, both spot and for arrival, continued without change. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in New York at 6 9-16 cents per lb.; August Futures were 6 points lower at 6·48 cents, and December 2 points at 6·27 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, the arrivals to date showing the following comparison with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1893.	1897.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	5,000	1,100	1,800
Three days' do.	10,000	3,100	8,500
Since 1st Sept.	3,400,000	6,530,803	5,123,700

In our local market for this staple, the purchases on account of the mills have again been most meagre, 400 bales being taken, of which 200 were Dhulia at Rs. 146 per candy, and 200 Mowra at Rs. 145. Exporters bought in all 2,600 bales, comprising 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 145 1-4; 800 Bengal, at Rs. 143 to Rs. 148; 100 Bhilwada, at Rs. 142; 500 Junagadh, at Rs. 149; 500 Broach, at Rs. 170 1-2; 100 Mowra, at Rs. 154; 200 Jaura, at Rs. 135 1-2.

The following is our weekly statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Weeks Receipts.....	31,000	12,000	13,000
" " to U. Kingdom.....	20,000	15,000	12,000
" " Continent	45,000	29,000	25,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	8,390,000	6,513,000	5,115,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	4,613,000	2,966,000	2,159,000
" to Continent do. ..	5,202,000	2,765,000	2,165,000
" Stock in the Ports	390,000	265,000	281,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,940,000	2,337,000	2,420,150
" " Surats	181,000	238,000	319,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,152,000	1,061,410	975,860
" London	3,000	4,000	5,000
American Afloat	90,000	38,000	35,000
East Indian	4,000	15,000	24,000
Total...	1,249,000	1,118,410	1,042,860
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 9-16d.	4 3-32d.	3 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera.....	3 1-32d.	3 13-32d.	3 1-8d.
Difference.....	17-32d.	11-16d.	13-16d.

WHEAT has been weak in tone, and there has been a drop in prices. Sellers offer, but buyers will not accept their rates. For White Delhi, ready delivery, Rs. 4-10-6 is quoted, and Rs. 4-10 for forward.

SEEDS are firm and advancing. Business is reported in Linseed and Poppyseed; Rapeseed is steady. Prices are given as follows :—"Linseed, Rs. 6-0-6 per cent; Poppyseed, Rs. 6-3-0; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, Rs. 6-2-6; Cawnpore Brown Rapeseed, Rs. 5-10-6, and Delhi, Rs. 5-9-6."

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	11,233 bales.
Wheat	25,857 cwts.
Linseed	9,548 "
Rapeseed	5,993 "
Gingellyseed	4,870 "
Poppyseed	1,070 "
Castorseed	2,784 "
Rice	1,486 "

FREIGHTS are quiet, and without any business of importance reported.

EXCHANGE was steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The business passing was limited; merchants' Bills were forthcoming to a very moderate extent, while there was but little enquiry for Bank Paper. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 3 15-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight .....1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs.....1·69	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is strong at 95 and 95 1-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes are unchanged.

SHARES.—Central India Mill are Rs. 5 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,270 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 7th June, 1893, as compared with the Statement of 31st May, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 31. Rs.	A.	P.	June 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	35,50,000	0	0	35,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,79,71,061	2	9	2,22,59,903	3	1
Other Deposits, &c.....	4,61,54,458	13	1	4,22,81,595	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	3,00,466	11	1	1,48,487	2	2
Sundries	32,13,115	8	2	32,94,948	7	6
Rs.	9,59,89,124	6	1	9,63,43,873	14	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	34,03,936	0	0	31,17,666	0	0
Other authorised Investm'ts.	73,93,450	0	0	73,93,450	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,16,18,188	3	4	2,12,16,703	6	0
Accounts of Credit do.	3,53,79,223	1	4	2,48,17,662	11	11
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	1,10,49,635	4	4	1,15,93,558	6	7
Balances with other Banks	8,59,731	3	2	5,81,790	15	6
Bullion	2,367	13	0	2,367	13	0
Dead Stock	13,23,359	10	10	13,27,357	9	3
Stamps	11,140	2	0	10,829	9	6
Sundries	13,37,839	7	6	12,96,556	12	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,90,14,238	2	2	93,21,871	6	10
Do. at Branches ...	1,35,03,278	6	5	1,48,86,060	0	3
Rs.	9,59,89,124	6	1	9,63,43,873	14	6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 7th June, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	26,51,021	Inc.
Do. at Branches	16,46,799	do.
Other Deposits	38,72,923	Dec.
Post Bills	1,51,979	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,13,703	Inc.
Loans	4,01,985	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,81,540	do.
Mercantile Bills	5,43,863	Inc.
Cash at Head Office.....	6,89,395	Dec.
Cash at Branches	12,84,831	Inc.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 4th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	910	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	46,017	40,997	5,050	...	65,448	...
Goods	1,17,661	91,567	26,107	...	2,45,252	...
Other earnings	7,567	4,318	3,249	...	51,232	...
Total for week	1,71,278	1,36,872	34,406	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	33,14,149	29,52,217	...	...	3,61,932	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 11th June, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,57,385	5,45,621	8,689	7,11,698
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	5,37,053
Increase				Rs. 1,74,645

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DONAGHUE—June 13, at Hospet, Bellary District, the wife of L. Donaghue, Sub-Divisional Officer, P. W. D, of a son.

DEATHS.

SEDDON—June 13, at Vepery, Madras, Edith Mercy, fourth daughter of the late J. P. Wales, of Mount Road, Madras, and dearly beloved wife of Giles Seddon, aged 35 years, 10 months and 12 days.

SHERIDAN—June 11, at Bangalore, Mrs Mary Ann Sheridan, relict of the late Conductor Francis Sheridan, Ordnance Dept. Madras, aged 55 years and 5 months.

SINCLAIR—June 10, at Lansdowne, Ootacamund, Hovell Mary Julia (May), the dearly loved eldest daughter of Henry George and Mary Sinclair.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

As the late Famine was felt more severely in the Central Provinces than any other part of the Empire, it is important to enquire what were its effects upon the resources and resisting power of the people. In his narrative of the Famine, Mr. Craddock compares the visitation of 1896-97 with the local failures in the past, which although not so widespread and intense as the late scarcity disorganised society on a scale to which no parrallel is now afforded. He has no difficulty whatever in brushing aside by the aid of the facts and figures he gives, the absurd theory that the opening up of the county and the export of its produce have been of disadvantage to the staying powers of the people, and that the accumulation of large stores of grain in the old days was on the whole more to the general benefit than the conversion of the surplus produce into money that now takes place. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie has shown in figures recently issued under his signature that such stores greatly deteriorate in value annually and in four or five years become useless. The testimony from the Central Provinces indicates that in the days when each district was almost wholly self-supporting, comparatively minor failures of crops led to fluctuations of prices very much more violent than those experienced during the late famine. A careful analysis of the available data as to these minor failures leads to the conclusion that the general resisting power of the people has very markedly increased during the past generation, and that the destitution following on severe agricultural depression is much more limited than before. The desintergration of village communities was the most serious feature of earlier scarcities. The drought in Damoh and Jubbulpore thirty years ago lead to an abandonment of more than one-fifth of the land held on the highly privileged occupancy tenure, while from one part of the Nagpur district at least a quarter of the old established tenants absconded. In still earlier scarcities there were far larger relinquishments of land. The recent famine—though infinitely more severe than any which preceded it—caused but little disturbance of farming occupancies, the area held for cultivation having declined only by two per cent. Even in the two worst tracts the areas relinquished are only 5 and 3·6 per cent.

One cause of the comparative firmness with which the tenantry have stood the shock was the help afforded by the Charitable Relief Fund under Object IV., but the money thus distributed, substantial as it was, only represented a small portion of the gross outlay entailed by sowing the land. The area held for cultivation, and that actually cropped do not of course exactly correspond. During the three bad years from which the Provinces have only now emerged, the decline of acreage under cultivation was 5·5 per cent., while if the comparison is carried back for three years more we get a reduction of ten per cent in the area under cultivation as a result of a succession of "lean and ill-favoured" years. When the semi-nomadic habits of certain classes of agriculturists in the Provinces is remembered this reduction though serious cannot be said to be large. In comparison with the reductions following former droughts it is remarkably small. Happily against the contraction in the cropped area can be set the excellent character of the last autumn harvest which over most of the country was one of the best within memory, and enabled cotton and til to be exported on an unprecedented scale. The estimated out-turn of food stuffs was 2,476,000 tons, which is largely in excess of the requirements of the year for all purposes, including sowing. But when the figures are dissected, it appears that in four out of the eighteen districts, the amount available has to be supplemented by the spring crop yields, or else by imports from districts where there are surplus stocks, in order to cover the requirement of the year. However no further cause for anxiety remains in regard to the sufficiency of the food supply, Dame Nature having gone far by the bounteous harvest she has given to compensate the agriculturists for three years of suffering and privation. It is interesting to note that one effect of successive bad seasons has been to greatly reduce the acreage under wheat and rice, and to increase the area devoted to the production of jowari. Mr. Craddock mentions that the Money Order business actually increased, the operations of the Savings Bank suffered very little diminution, and the Post Office and Telegraph departments were not disorganised. We can scarcely regard these facts in the same light as he does—as indications of less severe pressure in the late famine than in former times, for with these resources of modern civilization the average cultivator has extremely little connection. The fact that the excise revenue fell off very greatly is far more pertinent to the enquiry as to the amount of pressure caused by the famine, since the receipts under this head are largely drawn from the labouring and aboriginal classes. There are sufficient valid proofs of the increase in the resisting power of the people, to render it quite needless to bring in evidence that has little if any connection with the question.

The present condition of the people is far better than could possibly have been anticipated, but of course a great calamity such as that through which the Provinces have passed will leave its traces behind for some years. The ground that has gone out of cultivation during four years of depression cannot be brought back sage by degrees. While some soils will soon be recovered, with their bearing power improved by the enforced rest, there are large areas in other districts where land left untilled is only reclaimable with difficulty owing to the ravages of the noxious grass known as "kans" which rapidly over-runs uncultivated areas. If, as the ryots say, three good years are necessary to make up for a bad one, the first decade of next century will be well under way before the last effects of the great calamity of 1896-97 have been obliterated from the agricultural economy of the Central Provinces. But instead of desolating hundreds of miles of country, as such a famine would have done in the "Golden Age" of India, the calamity has passed away without depopulating a single taluka, and its conclusion finds 90 per cent. of the nominal culturable area being cropped. It need scarcely be said that this result would not have been attained but for the thoroughness with which, when once famine was apparent, it was combatted by Government. The difficulties of famine relief in the Central Provinces were of a special and exceptional kind and entailed upon the responsible officers much hardship, and discomfort, which was met with the most praiseworthy devotion and self-denial—a fact to which mournful testimony is borne by the deaths of two Commissioners in the thick of the fight, and by the invaliding of many other officers. The battle was a costly one, entailing an expenditure of nearly two crores of rupees, exclusive of 37 lakhs disbursed through the agency of the Indian Charitable Fund. In all, therefore, an amount was spent equal to two and a-half times the land revenue demand of the Provinces. Relatively to area and population the outlay was much larger than in any other part of India, though in the average cost of relief per head the 18 pies spent in the Central Provinces was slightly exceeded in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces standing third on the list with an outlay of 13·8 pies per caput. It is abundantly clear that the loss of life from starvation which occurred in the Central Provinces was due to no niggardliness on the part of the State, but to the special difficulties that have been previously referred to. Sir Charles Lyall has put it on record that all requests to the Government of India to sanction expenditure in excess of the sums originally alloted met with a most generous response, and that from first to last there was no check on the operations of relief, owing to want of the necessary funds. Government did not wholly attain the great ideal of preventing any deaths whatever from starvation, but the very partial reverse suffered in an otherwise successful campaign against heavy odds was an honourable one, and should not detract from the eulogiums due to British rule in India for the way in which the great famine of the closing years of the century was met and overcome.

THE operations of the Civil Veterinary Department in India are shown in a newly issued report to have been hampered by the unfavourable character of the past year which resulted in high prices and great scarcity of fodder. Notwithstanding this, satisfactory progress was maintained. The number of Government stallions actually employed at the studs was a little under that of the preceding year, but the number of mares shows an increase from 14,920 to 15,152. The average number of mares covered per Government stallion employed has risen from 46·9 to 48·17, the North-Western Provinces, the North Punjab and Baluchistan contributing principally to this result. The decrease in the number of branded mares occurred mainly in the Punjab, Baluchistan and Bombay. In Bombay the falling off was greatest, due to owners refusing to take their mares long distances in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in procuring fodder. The Government of India notice, in connection with this question, that the Inspector-General expresses his conviction that the system of branding as carried out by his Department is most popular, as the brand enhances the value of the mare, and dealers look upon it as a guarantee of soundness and quality. With a view to encouraging the retention of good brood mares Government favours the proposal to give a series of medals and rewards to owners. Latterly there has been a disposition on their part, on plea of poverty and inability to procure fodder, to dispose of mares, and as a consequence many of the best brood mares have disappeared. The prevalence of farcy in Bombay has received special attention from the Civil Veterinary Department, and the Inspector-General suggests the advisability of segregating all horses that have been in contact with affected animals discovered in the Bombay Commission stables, and the thorough disinfection of the premises. The condition of these stables has improved in recent years, but much remains to be done, and the Inspector-General's suggestion is endorsed as being worthy of attention. But it does not say whether that suggestion is to be adopted. The Government of India hope that Dr. Lingard will be able to undertake the duty of investigating the Loodhiana disease or anthrax without interfering with the still more important investigations in connection with rinderpest on which he is engaged. But they hold it important that it should be definitely determined whether true anthrax does exist in this country. Progress is being made in the collection of information regarding "Sura," and it is understood that the measures adopted at the Karnal Depot at the suggestion of Dr. Lingard afford good ground for hoping that under proper arrangements this disease can be effectively combated. The dispensaries under control of the Department all show a record of good work done.

THE experiences of Captain Wellby of the 18th Hussars and Lieutenant Malcolm of the 93rd Highlanders in Tibet, did not, of course, compare with those of the gentleman, whom the Australian papers described as "a savage landor." But they are sufficiently interesting and instructive. They have now been fully made known in a book which the former officer has published. They were not roughly seized or picturesquely mutilated, nor did they write reams of copy for the boisterous winds to carry away. Yet they had a sufficiently wide variety of experiences to satisfy them or any other rational adventurer. They were compelled to cross the country in its most desolate regions, and travelled often for many days and weeks without setting eyes on a human being. They also had to learn much and go through many hard trials. Their skill as shots helped them to feed off the antelopes and yaks, but their inexperience caused them to start with far too large a caravan; and it was only gradually that they learnt the difficulty of feeding and controlling all their animals and servants. In fact, their happiest time seems to have come when all but three of their servants had deserted and nearly all their animals had died. And instead of making the humourous experiments on these travellers that were conducted in the person of Mr. Landor, the Tibetans seemed anxious to afford them a more enjoyable if a less exciting time than they did the more recent traveller. Captain Wellby and his companion were sinking into great distress for want of food, when they fell in with a Tibetan caravan from which they procured food at a great price, gradually increasing with their needs. They followed the caravan for several days, and enjoyed the society of their fellow travellers, through whose instrumentality they made the acquaintance of a re-incarnated Buddha, who instead of sentencing them to a lingering death prepared for them a sumptuous meal with his own nimble and willing hands. What has since become of the people who befriended the travellers it is not easy to guess; for undoubtedly had the Niagzu guard let them cross the frontier there they would have been put to death by order of the Lhassa. When they refused, though the armed party with the caravan as it originally started out could have forced the post, Captain Wellby turned back and found another road, and by way of this he went through the unknown country and beyond that to Peking, his huge party of attendants having by that time diminished down to three.

THE collapse of Leiter's great wheat corner in Chicago, will have as one result the bringing down to normal rates of the export prices of Indian wheat, and will greatly curtail the demand. Mr. Leiter made his corner at a time when it was believed that the world's supply was short of requirements, and he was greatly assisted in his operations by the outbreak of war between America and Spain, which event lead a too nervous market to fear an interruption of the means of distribution such as has not taken place. France became an enormous buyer, and suspended its duty on foreign grain for two months. Its lead was followed by other countries, and Russia deemed it advisable to prohibit altogether the export of grain. But what the market learned one day pointing to the possible shortness of supply, was discounted the next by news of a more favourable character. For instance it was found that the official estimate of the United States yield was greatly at fault, being about twenty per cent. below the best commercial estimates, and the Argentine Republic shipped more grain than had been expected. The result of the conflicting news, side by side with stories of captures of cargo boats by the belligerents, was to cause violent fluctuations in the market, which altogether beat the record. In the second week in May, after an advance by leaps and bounds a sharp break occurred, the July delivery showing a decline of 19c. in ten minutes. Then came a partial recovery, followed by a market weak in tone, and without much movement in values. This was the prelude to the collapse of Leiter's great corner which has thrown ten million bushels of wheat on the market, brought down prices with a run and created almost a panic in Liverpool. Happily for India's balance of trade the collapse has come after the hea

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SPANISH FLEET IN SANTIAGO.

REPORTED BARBARITIES.

LONDON, JUNE 14, MIDNIGHT.

A Lieutenant of the United States Navy has made a tour of observation in the harbour of Santiago de Cuba, and reports that the whole Spanish fleet is there.

Admiral Sampson telegraphs that the bodies of the American dead have been barbarously mutilated.

AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS IN CUBA ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

JUNE 15.

The Spaniards unceasingly harass the Americans ashore at Guantanamo, greatly, exhausting the latter and the arrival of further troops is anxiously awaited.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The German newspapers are openly discussing the probability of securing a port in the Philippines.

FURTHER RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Russo-Chinese Bank has obtained concessions from China carrying Russian control into the Yangtse watershed, while the Belgian concession, which is under French and Russian patronage, will continue this control to the Yangtse itself.

THE NIGER CONVENTION SIGNED.

The Niger Convention between Great Britain and France has been signed.

THREATENED FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

JUNE 14.

A debate took place to-day in the New French Chamber of Deputies on the general policy of the Government when the latter were firstly defeated by a majority of fifty votes, but subsequently a general resolution of confidence was adopted by 284 against 272 votes.

Nevertheless it is believed that the Cabinet will resign.

THE BEHRING AWARD.

The United States Congress has passed a special Bill appropriating the amount of the British Behring award.

HEAVY DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

There was a sharp decline, amounting to almost a panic on the Liverpool wheat market to-day, owing to the collapse of the great wheat corner in Chicago.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The race for the Ascot Stakes run to-day resulted as under :—

Herminius	1
Piety	2
Rapallo	3

ALI MUSJID VACATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

A telegram dated Landikotal, Tuesday, says the Yorkshire Regiment and two sections of the 6th British Field Hospital marched from Ali Musjid, which is now vacated by the troops.

DEATH OF GENERAL FRASER.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 15.

General Fraser, R.E., C.B., chairman of the Nizam's Railway, died in London on Sunday after a few weeks' illness. The railway offices here were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased, who was a well-known authority on railway administration in India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

French mail steamer Laos, rrom China, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie left Karachi on the 15th morning and is expected to arrive here on Friday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	02 1-2
Bar Silver	26 3-4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gurupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Hadu are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are excepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Blalinda and Blagovestchensk.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Cable Mole St Nicholas Santiago De Cuba interrupted.

Cable Mozambique, Lourenco, and Marques interrupted.

West African route also being interrupted, telegrams for South Africa can be forwarded Mozambique, thence by post, if cable not restored on 16th instant to Lourenco Marques.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	10	20 a.m.	13	21
Teheran	15	2	20 p.m.	...	7
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	...	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th June, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	55	...	1
" Karachi	...	10	..	1
" Madras	1	2	..	2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN LOCH, 1st Bengal Infantry, has been permanently appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Rohilkhand district.

THE reduction of the Khyber Force has been carried out without any hitch. The Afridis seem to understand that the presence of a brigade at Landi Kotal has no aggressive meaning. The Zakka Khel, belonging to the Pass itself, are anxious to rebuild their villages and to secure the profits of furnishing supplies to the troops.

IN a further memorial to the Currency Committee, expressing uncompromising opposition to the Government's proposals, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce arrives at the conclusion that "gold can only (if at all) be introduced into circulation under conditions of the money market which are ruinous to both foreign and internal commerce."

THE Bangalore Command, which was first offered to General Money, who has since got another Command, has now been given to General R. L. H. Curteis, Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command.

THE Japan Government proposes to increase taxation by 35,000,000 yen. The increased revenue will be drawn chiefly from alcohol and land, and will be used in the development of the Island of Formosa, in providing bounties for shipping, and in expediting the redemption of the debt.

INDIAN Volunteers are said to be anxious to have the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, but a contemporary thinks it would be an even greater advantage them to be fitted out with the Martini-Metford carbine. This is made so as to fire cordite ; it is more accurate than the rifle up to 1,000 yards ; and is in every respect a handier weapon. It has no magazine attachment, but with the Martini action it can be fired very rapidly, —quite as rapidly, in fact, as is desirable. If ever volunteers have to be employed, their services will mainly be required in the defence of buildings railway stations, bridges, etc., and a range of 1,000 yards is likely to be the utmost limit at which they will have to fire. Probably not ten men in every thousand have even now been trained to shoot beyond this limit. The carbine is an ideal weapon for volunteers, and we are convinced that if it were served out the shooting of all corps would rapidly improve. The cadet companies, also, would benefit by having this "short rifle." For the light horse and mounted infantry corps, also, nothing could be better. If, as we suppose is the case, the Government of India are considering how to re-arm all volunteers in the country, in order that there shall be no difference between the ammunition which they have to use and that provided for British troops, the military authorities should press for the issue of the Martini-Metford carbine, as it is the same bore as the 303 rifle. A sword-bayonet, if necessary, can be issued with it.

THE best alignment, the *Pioneer* understands that has been found for a railway up the Khyber follows the course of the Khyber river to Ali Masjid, and thence along the ordinary route to Landi Kotal. Until the police of the Government is declared it is impossible to say whether any steps will be taken to build a line, or even to make an earthwork so that the rails could be rapidly laid on an emergency. The point is one which ought to be determined mainly with reference to the bases upon which the settlement with the Afridis is to be carried out. According to the Secretary of State, the Pass is to be kept open, as of old, by arrangement with the tribal levies, though the levies apparently are to be increased in number and trained by British officers. That is to say the settlement rests on the supposition of the friendliness not the antagonism of the tribesmen : and if our politicals had good reason to know that the laying of a line of rails would be viewed with suspicion, then either the design would have to be abandoned or the basis of the settlement would have to be reconsidered. Otherwise we shall mix up two distinct and irreconciliable policies as we have so often attempted to do on the frontier, with the certainty of a recurrence of trouble.

AT Rozzana, a small village near Milan, Father Porro, the priest, has been arrested on a charge of inciting the peasants to strike work. Telegrams from London having announced that one of our contemporaries is protesting against the treatment of its correspondent, who was expelled some days ago, the "Lombardia" denies that Mr. White was ill-treated. It says that he refused to reply to the questions of the police, or to give his name, and that he had to be searched to find proofs of his having sent the incriminating telegrams. He was then conducted to his hotel in a carriage, and the authorities gave him the choice of roads to the frontier.

HAVING been examined by divers at Sheerness, the battleship Illustrious, Captain Sir Richard Poole, returned to Chatham to repair the damage she sustained at the latter port through coming into violent contact with the lock which she was in the act of leaving. The injury to her propeller proves to be rather serious, one blade being broken and the other three bent and twisted. The accident was caused by the boisterous wind, which drove the ship on to the starboard side of the lock entrance. Some idea of the weather may be formed from the fact that it took four hours to moor the Illustrious upon her arrival at Sheerness. The Illustrious has been docked at Chatham, and day and night shifts of workmen will be employed in repairing the damage, so that there may be as little delay as possible in the vessel's departure to the Mediterranean.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has given notice that on the Second Readiug of the Fiuance Bill he will move—"That recent declarations of Ministers outside Parliament appear to reveal a need for defence preparations inconsistent with the reductiou of taxation proposed in the finance measures of the year." It is very doubtful whether on this amendment the right hon. gentleman will be allowed to discuss the general foreign policy of the Government.

THE British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine for Canada, have met in conference with the officials of the State Department at Washington to discuss the preliminaries of a convention for settling all pending subjects of controversy between Canada and the United States.

IN Brunswick the question of the succession of the Duke of Cumberland's eldest son has for some days again come to the fore in consequence of a remark of a Minister that Prussia stuck to her attitude of opposition towards the Duke. It now turns out (says our Berlin Correspondent) that the Emperor himself authorized the Minister to make the statement, this showing that relations between him and the Pretender at Gmunden are as strained as ever, in spite of the Guelph funds having been returned to the Duke. The Court of St. Petersburg, under the late Czar, and those of Copenhagen and Windsor have always endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation. Influence at the English and Danish Courts was particularly at work, and when the Emperor, in June, 1890, paid a two days' visit to Christian IX. at Fredensborg (the favourable moment was taken advantage of to obtain from him the cancelling of the confiscation of the Guelph Fund. It was not the Monarch's fault if other measures did not follow. It had been suggested to the Duke to send his son William to a Prussian gymnasium, and then to let him join a Prussian regiment of Guards. All the proposals made were, however, in vain owing to the Duke's obstinacy. The words are then said to have dropped from the Emperor's lips, "He has lost the train," meaning that the opportunity had gone by. Yet it is believed that if the Duke's son were even now to be educated in Germany, the Emperor would allow him to ascend the throne of Brunswick, where the present Regent, Prince Albert of Prussia, feels anything but comfortable.

THE Austrian members of the Congress of Hygienics and Demography, just concluded at Madrid, have returned to Vienna and are giving their impressions of the Queen, the young King, the two Princesses whom they saw. The young King wore the badge of the Congress when he attended the opening. He told the professors that he attended school three hours every day, and learnt religion, history, geography, algebra, geometry, and the natural sciences in Spanish, besides taking lessons in Latin, English, French, German, and music. He also takes a daily riding lesson. The queen takes long walks with him and his sisters in the country. They drive in a landau drawn by four mules and escorted by four mounted noblemen. The young King is very fond of reading books of travel and of war, and delights in spending a rainy day manœuvring on big tables with innumerable tin soldiers, in which practice real officers help him. He is of a joyous disposition and easily managed.

FINANCIAL considerations have made it expedient, if not necessary, for the French to disband their corps of Cipahis or Sepoys at Pondicherry, whose history goes back to the time of Dupleix. The dissolution of the old force will take place on June 1, when the Europeans will be embodied in the Marine infantry, and the natives transferred to the Annamite rifles, or be placed at the disposition of the civil authorities, or otherwise retired with some pension. The "Revue du Cercle Militaire" remarks that these native troops rendered brilliant service against us in the old wars of Indian conquest, and particularly in the defence of Pondicherry. After the Treaty of Paris the establishment was reduced, but the force was reorganised in 1773, and formed a battalion of eleven companies, including one of grenadiers. Each company was under command of a European officer, assisted by a non-commissioned officer, and seconded by a subadar and a jemadar, with two havildars, four naiks, forty-four sepoys, a standard bearer, and a drummer. In 1778 the force was again strengthened, and during the long war was constituted in five battalions, each of ten companies, giving an effective of 5,000. At the peace a great reduction took place, and in 1889 the corps was reduced to the single company now about to be disbanded.

FROM the statistics furnished by the Board of Trade, several very interesting calculations are possible with regard to the coal-supply of the world. The war now in progress has drawn attention to the capabilities of two countries in particular in this direction. The output of the United States in 1896 was over 171,000,000 tons—only 50,000,000 less than our own—with a price at the pit's mouth of 4s. 10½d., which shows that the cost of production has considerably decreased, and a total value of 40,000,000*l.* sterling. It is also important to notice that the Pennsylvania collieries have hitherto enabled the United States to lead the world in the production of anthracite to the extent of 48,500,000 tons, against something over 2,000,000 from our own mines. The Shan-si mines just brought under British control may possibly be trusted, however, to rectify that. In the matter of home consumption the United States use 2·37 tons per head only (owing to their large production of petroleum), but their exports are over 2,000,000 tons in excess of their imports. In Spain, on the other hand, the total production in 1896 was only 1,853,000 tons, and she was obliged to import as much again for her own consumption. The enormous importance of this one fact in considering the chances of the war will not be overlooked.

WHEN we compare the position of the British Empire, in the matter of coal supplies, with that of any other European nation, the statistics of the Board of Trade are somewhat comforting. The United States is the only country which approaches the enormous total of 195,361,000 tons produced by the United Kingdom. After that Germany is a very bad third with 85,000,000 and France is a long way behind with 28,000,000. If to the supplies of the United Kingdom we add those of the British Empire we shall find New South Wales at the head of the list with 4,000,000 tons. India has increased her native coal supply to close on 4,000,000, at the cheap rate of 3s. 8 1-4d., owing to the poor quality. The meaning of these figures is that in time of peace England can afford to export 44,500,000 tons to France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Sweden, and Spain, apart from her own colonies. To a much smaller extent the same fortunate excess of exports over imports exists in Germany, Belgium, the United States, and Japan. But it must be remembered that our machinery brings up our home consumption to 3·82 tons, as compared with the 0·98 of France—an extraordinarily low figure. On the whole, it will be seen that in view of the coal in the United States and the concessions in North-East China, the Anglo-Saxons are far ahead of all the rest in the most important "sinew" of modern war.

THE Thames Conservancy officials have issued an important notice with regard to the allotment of positions on the course at Henley Royal Regatta for house-boats and launches. Owing to the keen competition for the best places, the allotment will be made on the basis of subscriptions sent by owners of vessels to the Regatta funds, due regard being paid to subscriptions in previous years. Special attention is called to the fact that the allotment will only be in favour of the person making the application. The allotment will not be transferable, and if a house-boat or launch is let after the allotment is made the vessel will not be allowed to go on the course or will be removed if already in position. This decision of the Conservators will do away with all speculative applications for places made by owners, with a view to letting their boats when placed on the course for large sums.

THE City and Waterloo line, which at one time it was hoped would have been ready for opening on the second of this month, is not yet ready, and is not likely to be for some weeks to come. The tunnels are finished, the lines are laid, and the rolling stock is ready for a start, but the electrical machinery is not yet complete. It is a curious feature of this new line that the two tunnels constituting it are not of precisely the same size, nor do they take exactly the same course. It was deemed necessary to have a sharp gradient at the beginning of each line and an easy one at the end. This course took the two tunnels a considerable distance away from each other, and as a matter of fact each has taken an independent course. One has sharper curves in its course than the other, and this has necessitated a rather greater diameter. The line by which trains will run from Waterloo to the City lies in a tunnel 12ft. 1 1-2in. in diameter. The other is 12ft. 9in.

THE French Government have decided to introduce nickel into their coinage. It is not intended that the nickel shall entirely supersede bronze, as is the case in Belgium and Switzerland. The idea is to secure a piece of intermediate value between the half-franc and the ten centime piece. The French Mint are busy just now issuing the new pennies and halfpennies with the designs of M. Daniel Dupuis. The same artist is engaged upon the new nickel piece, which will be of the value of twopence. At first it was suggested to him that it might have a hole in the centre, like certain Chinese coins of small denomination, which are strung together on string. M. Dupuis, however, objected that this would interfere with his artistic handiwork, and the idea was abandoned. The proposed new two-penny pieces are not approved of in all quarters. Some people declare that they will tend to oust the penny for tips to waiters and others.

IT is significant of the universality of Mr Gladstone's accomplishments that M. Claretie, the administrator of the Comedie Francaise, declares he knew the repertoire of that house as well as he knew Horace or Homer. In fact, M. Claretie declares, he was quite a Parisian. "Hardly had I been introduced to the great English statesman," he says, "when he spoke to me of the performances of M. Coquelin and M. Got. It was at the hospitable house of Baron D'Estournelles in London, and the interview was among my pleasantest, recollections. Very freely, and with a grace and dignity that touched me, Mr. Gladstone spoke of himself and his campaign in favour of Ireland. The name of Bismarck having been mentioned : 'Yes,' said Mr. Gladstone, whose fine, amiable physiognomy suddenly became severe, the wrinkled mask assuming a marble-like rigidity, 'he has made a nation, but I do not like reputations founded in blood.'"

THE temporary bridge across the Thames at Millbank between the two that are to be rebuilt is now so far completed as to afford passage from shore to shore. The two end portions have long been done, but there was great delay in getting the ponderous girders that were not included in the original plans of the structure. but which it was afterwards decided should span the two central spaces, the middle pier being dispensed with, thus affording a clear waterway of 150 feet. These girders now constitute the central portion of the bridge, and the roadway is laid, and for the first time there is a complete passage across. It is thought that within about another month the bridge may be opened for traffic, and there will be nothing then to prevent Vauxhall Bridge being closed and its demolition commenced.

A CURIOUS incident occurred the other morning as the congregation was leaving St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The choir boys, in accordance with an ancient custom, claim five shillings from any military man wearing his spurs during Divine service. An officer who had innocently come to church in his spurs was noticed by some of the choristers, who, much to his surprise, demanded the fine as he was about to quit the Castle. The money has been claimed several times during the last few years and has generally been paid after a little demur by most of the victims, while others have indignantly resisted the levy. A Windsor Correspondent who sends this story omits to say whether the officer pounced upon yesterday was one of the irate or one of the yielding sort.

THE WEATHER.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF VICTORIA BUNDER.

YESTERDAY was the fourth day in succession during which it has rained steadily almost without intermission in Bombay. The rainfall registered in the Fort up to yesterday is almost double the amount recorded up to the same date of 1896 and is three times larger than that of the same period last year.

The first serious damage caused by the monsoon rains in Bombay occured yesterday when about one fourth of the masonry wall at the Victoria Bunder, at Colaba, was loosened and fell into the Sea, the cost of re-constructions being estimated at Rs. 10,000.

A portion of the roadway measuring six feet by four feet, of the Carnac Road, opposite the Oomrigar's shop, sank in at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, owing to the heavy rain. The Municipal authorities were informed of the occurrence.

EXPECTED STORM.

The Port of Bombay received the following telegram from the meteorological reporter Simla yesterday—storm signal very steep, gradients exist west coast, and a storm in Orissa is also affecting winds hence strong winds, exceeding 25 miles per hour probable Bombay for next 24 to 48 hours. Cautionary signal flag may be hoisted at your discretion. "Accordingly cautionary signal flag "W" was hoisted on the town flag staff.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, Captain L. Wibmer, which arrived here on Tuesday, from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails experienced fresh monsoon with high sea and heavy rain. The s. s. Elleric, Captain P. G. Niven, arrived also on Tuesday from New York, via south African ports, had strong S. W. winds, high sea, and heavy squalls. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Onda, Captain J. Wilson, which reached here yesterday, from Calcutta, met with strong monsoon and last two days heavy sea. The same Company's s. s. Okara, Captain F. Sheldrick, arrived also yesterday, experienced strong monsoon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARD.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Chandanwadi	1	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, & 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	*12	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	17	2	60
Total plague deaths to date	30,336	25,093	

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., of the 14th June ;—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	158	138	1
Fresh cases	0	0	0
Total	158	138	1

DAMAUN.

Including the last patient at the Marwad plague Hospital, there were two deaths from plague on Monday, at Lower Damaun, while on the same date last year there were also two. At Varkoond there were four attacks and two deaths on Sunday, and two attacks on Monday.—The residents of the city of Upper Damaun and villages adjacent to it complain that though plague has disappeared from them more than a month ago, they are neither allowed to have intercourse with the Fort nor with Lower Damaun. This prevents interchange of provisions, the want of which is felt by both the places. The people in the Fort obtain their supply from Lower Damaun.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Office, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding, there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, R. H. Vincent, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, K. N. Kabraji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormuji, N. N. Katrak, Ismail Jan Mahomed and K. N. Bahadurji.

MALABAR HILL FILTERS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the provision of Rs. 4,000, in the Budget for 1897-98, for filtering materials and labour for Malabar Hill and Vehar Filters, that the whole of the grant will be utilized for the Malabar Hill filters as the Executive Engineer reports that no fresh sand is needed for the Vehar filters and the old sand therein is being washed by the ordinary staff entailing no additional expense.

The letter was recorded.

THE DISPENSARY AT MASJID BUNDER ROAD.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, dated the 6th instant, stating with reference to the resolution dated the 12th January recording the report of the Commissioner regarding the continuance of the dispensary at Masjid Bunder Road for a further period of 6 months from 31st October 1897, that, as the dispensary appears to be doing very useful work, he has arranged to keep it open, till 1st August 1893.

Dr. Viegas was opposed to the continuance of the dispensary on the ground that the plague had at present considerably gone down, and there were other dispensaries in that locality.

Mr. Vincent, Dr. Jan Mahomed, Dr. Bahadurji and other members spoke in favour of continuing the institution, as, in their opinion, it was doing good work.

A resolution adopting the recommendation of the Commissioner was passed.

ANALYSIS OF WATER.

The committee considered memorandum from the commissioner, forwarding for their information, letter from the health officer enclosing the following letter from Messrs. Treacher and Co :—

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 6203 of 1893-93, we have analysed the twelve samples of water sent, and have much pleasure in submitting our report on the same herewith. Thirteen empty bottles are returned as requested.—Yours faithfully,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WILLIAM CARTER, General Manager.

Date of Collection.	Description of Water.	In grains per gallon. Total Solids	Chlorine	In parts per million Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Hardness in degrees
18-6-98	No. 1 from strained water basin at Ghat Cooper	7·00	·750	·000	·036	3·00
19-6-98	No. 2 from outlet well at Lake Vehar	5·750	·745	·000	·080	2·75
19-6-98	No. 3 Vehar water from unfiltered measuring chamber	8·850	·875	·00	·060	3·00
28-6-98	No. 4 Vehar filtered water from filter No. 5	5·80	·710	·000	·076	2·00
19-6-98	No. 5 Vehar water from filter No. 3	6·200	·800	·000	·022	2·80
20-6-98	No. 6 from Tulsi outlet well	6·00	·90	·028	·076	3·00
18-6-98	From No. 1 filter, Malabar Hill	6·800	·80	·040	·012	2·60
17-6-98	Bhandarwada unfiltered water from inlet channel	6·200	·800	·000	·060	2·85
17-6-98	Bhandarwada filtered water from No. 1 filter channel	6·000	·800	·000	·048	2·85
18-6-98	From inlet well, Malabar Hill	6·300	·870	·000	·120	1·50
20-6-98	Tansa Lake near outlet (No. 1 bot le)	8·500	·850	·000	·074	3·00
20-6-98	Tansa Lake outlet well, just entering the duct	8·350	·675	·000	·070	3·00

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

WILLIAM CARTER, General manager.

June 4th, 1893.

The memorandum was recorded.

After transacting other business, the committee adjourned.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

CHARGE OF THEFT OF DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO DURANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Marzban, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Nassarwanji Mehta, pleader, handed in an information charging Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer with theft of certain documents belonging to his client Clive Durant, and Dorabji Cursetji Patel with receiving the same knowing them to be stolen. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, appeared on behalf of Nanabhoy and Dorabji.

Mr. Velinkar in opposing the issuing of process said that the first and fatal objection thereto was that the offence had arisen in the jurisdiction of the Mazagon Police Court. The rea on why the applicant had chosen this court was distinct. It was a clear manœuvre on the part of Durant, who having failed to secure the object of his application before the Chief Magistrate, although he had been given every opportunity, had come to this court to attain that object. Nanabhoy was a witness in the Petit case. He had deposited the documents with Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors to Mr. Jijibhoy F. Petit. The way in which Nanabhoy came into possession of the documents was that Durant, who had been staying in Fitzgerald Hotel, was in morals dread of attachments and cases, and, in consequence, he handed over the documents in question to his client for safe custody. Durant had admitted that fact in his written statement filed before Mr. Slater. It was notorious and could be proved conclusively that in the hotel room in which Durant lived there was no key to any drawer, where he could lock up those documents. Moreover, Nanabhoy, being his accomplice, was a person in whom Durant had confidence. The object of Durant's present application appeared to be to stop the mouth of Nanabhoy and Dorabji Patel and prevent them from giving evidence in the Petit case, in which they had been called as witnesses, because their evidence would be absolutely dead against Durant. Mr. Velinkar submitted that if, under section 202, the matter were referred to the police for inquiry, the whole truth would be known. Another ground on which he objected to the application was of public policy. Durant had not presented that application to Mr. Slater, although he had asked him to allow him to do so. It was also one of the objects of the applicant to prevent Mr. Slater from adjudicating upon this application and to have it disposed of by this (Mr. Dastur's) court instead. A similar application was made on the 23rd ultimo to Mr. Webb by Durant by sending him a letter from jail, but it was ultimately refused. One more point that he would urge was that the papers had been initialled by Mr. Slater and an inventary made of them. Nanabhoy had made his statement in which he fully explained how he got hold of those papers, and he submitted that Durant would not be in the slightest degree prejudiced if the court postponed its order in this matter until the decision in the case before Mr. Slater was known. No harm would be done to the applicant by postponing the application, because the papers were with Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, and Durant could not pretend for a moment that Mr. Owen would tamper with his papers. Mr. Velinkar concluding his remarks asked the court either to send the application to Mr. Slater, who was conversant with the facts of the whole case, for disposal, or they might be sent to the police for inquiries, or to defer making any order until the Petit case was disposed of. Another point, which he forgot to mention, was that when Shapoorji, a bailiff of the small causes court, went to the hotel to levy an attachment he did not find any of Durant's papers there.

Mr. Marzban, in reply said that no plea of intimidation of witnesses could justify a magistrate in refusing process against them on a criminal charge and this principle had been authoritatively laid down by the Bombay High Court in 13 Bombay, Indian Law Reports, in connection with the Crawford case. It was also laid down in the same case that the magistrate should only look to the facts of the case before him and should not allow his mind to be influenced by outside considerations in giving his decision. As regarded the statement of Mr. Velinkar that Durant's former application had been refused, Mr. Marzban argued that that application had now been supplemented by stronger evidence, which had transpired only the previous day in Mr. Slater's court during the cross-examination of Mr. Jijibhoy Petit. They were entitled to bring the matter again before his worship on receiving additional information. It should be remembered that the application had not been refused after putting Durant in the witness box. As regarded the point of jurisdiction, he submitted that the offence could be stated to have been partly committed in the Fort by reason of Nanabhoy having given over the papers to Mr. Owen in his office. Mr. Velinkar had admitted to the court that his client Nanabhoy had with him certain papers belonging to Durant, which observation he (Mr. Marzban) requested the court to note down in case it might prove useful to the applicant in the event of his going to the High Court. Counsel was of opinion that Mr. Owen could not be charged with receiving stolen property, but they were entitled to take such a harsh course against that gentleman, because the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and owen was very respectable and because Mr. Owen had received those documents in the discharge of his duties as solicitor to Mr. Jijibhoy Petit. Mr. Marzban further argued that if the Magistrate refused to issue process and referred them to Mr. Slater, they would not go to Mr. Slater, but would go instead to the High Court and compel the Magistrate to accept the information and grant the process. This course, Mr. Marzban added, he had adopted in a recent case in which he had been engaged.

After some further discussion, Clive Durant was put in the witness box, and examined by Mr. Marzban. He said that the documents were in a drawer in his hotel room on the 16th May and he never entrusted them to Nanabhoy. He then gave the names of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Butler of the jail, of D. D. Dadyseth, and of Constable Brewin as his witnesses.

The magistrate said that as it was stated that the information had been taken to Mr. Slater's court and an attempt made to present it to him and that it had been refused, he thought that it was proper etiquette that he should consult Mr. Slater as to what actually had transpired before him if he found that the application had not been entertained by Mr. Slater, because he had no time, he (Mr. Dastur) would go into merits of the application and make an order the following morning.

THE CYCLE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. M. M. M., writing on the subject of the cycle tax in Bombay considers my suggestion—that a tax of Rs. 25 may be levied once for all on each cycle on importation—impracticable on the ground that of the cycles imported in Bombay "a large number is sent out up country," and thinks that I have "overlooked this most important point." I beg to say that I was aware of it ; nor was it possible to overlook it, since in their petition to the Municipal Commissioner the cyclists have devoted the 9th para to it. But the difficulties in the way of the collection of the tax in the manner wheel-tax is ordinarily collected would be, to my mind, much more than that indicated by Mr. M. M. M., as against my suggestion. As to the latter part of Mr. M. M. M.'s letter under reply, I may be allowed to say that his zeal against the imposition of the tax on cycles seems to have so confused him as not to have allowed him to see the two perfectly distinct things—tax on cycles and wheel-tax. He seems to have quite forgotten that the disputation was on the wheel-tax only. I ask to be permitted to avail myself of this opportunity to make now an alternative suggestion that the Commissioner of Police may be authorized to collect the tax on cycles by issuing licenses to cyclists just as he does to the public conveyances, and that it may be made incumbent upon every cyclist to issue a license from him. On various grounds and considerations, which I need not relate here, this mode of collecting the tax will be found very desirable, especially from the point of view of the Municipal revenue, as very few would try to evade the police, and as the police can at once catch hold of a delinquent which no municipal authority can do without a long and circuitous process. The work of the taxation and collection would be thus much more easily, expeditiously, and efficaciously carried out by the police than by the Municipality. Besides, this little additional work of issuing these licences will not, I think, weigh much at all upon the existing department that issues licenses to the public conveyances. Thus, I think, there may not be any appreciable extra expense incurred at all.—Yours, &c.,

June 14. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to Lieut. H. L. Smyth, 1st Shropshire L. I., from 16th June to 31st July next.

THE "Temps" announces the receipt of a letter announcing the successful exploration of Lake Tchad by the mission in charge of M. Gentil, administrator. He, together, with M. Huntzbutler and a few companions, left the Gribinghi Station on the steamer Leon Blot at the beginning of April 1897. He returned from his expedition without accident early in December last, after having explored the Chari up to the Tchad, and determining on the way the mouth of the Ba-n-Gorru and a few other rivers feeding the Chari. M. Gentil went to Baghirmi, and was able to conclude a treaty of commerce and protectorate with the Sultan. Furthermore, envoys from the Baghirmians are returning with the French mission to France, for the purpose of visiting the country. The chief of this embassy is Suleyman, the Sultan's brother-in-law.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

We published on Friday a telegram on the Administration Report on Railways in India for 1897-98, Part I, which has just been issued by the Government of India, and which contains a good deal of interesting information. With the report is bound a map of India, showing railways open, under construction and sanctioned, and corrected up to the 31st of March, 1898. There is also an interesting diagram giving the capital outlay, gross earnings, net earnings, working expenses and length in miles open. Up to the 31st of December, 1897, the diagram gives :—

Capital outlay	£77·18 crores of rupees
Gross earnings	£6·69 " "
Working expenses	12·31 " "
Net earnings	13·69 " "
Total miles open	20,095·95

There was an increase of 703 miles open for traffic on the 31st of March, 1898, leaving 4,226 miles still under construction or sanctioned. On the 31st of December, 1897, there was an increase of Rs. 841 crores as compared with last year in the capital outlay on railways open to traffic. The gross earnings in 1897 amounted to Rs. 25,99,51,667, being Rs. 23,91,907 more than in the previous year ; the working expenses amounted to Rs. 12,51,11,631 and absorbed 48·38 per cent. of the gross earnings against 48·03 per cent. in 1896. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 13,48,40,036, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,43,482. The return on the capital expenditure, as entered in rupees in the books in India, was 5·4 per cent, against 5·3 per cent. in the previous year. The additional mileage sanctioned for construction between the 1st of April, 1897, and the 31st of March, 1898, was 917 miles, and was confined to what are called commercial lines of railway.

Among the principal events of the year are noted the damage done by the earthquake of 12th of June to the Assam-Bengal, Eastern Bengal Duars and Kuch

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

RANGERS VS. Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of the above teams in this competition on Saturday evening did not draw a large gathering of spectators, for it was expected that the Rangers would have had no difficulty in disposing of their opponents on their previous display. The contest, however, proved close and exciting, and it was only at the final stage of the game that the Rangers scored their winning point. The Rangers did not appear to be in good form; their combination and passing seemed to lack energy, while the absence of Hill, Cook, and Raynor also told on their strength. The Y. M. C. A., on whose ground the match was played, had materially improved by the addition of "new blood," including Berhen, Deelhotts, and Barrett, the first named rendering very effective service as custodian, while the second and third named, as left-wing and half-back, put in some smart work. The Rangers kicked off from the South end, and after some desultory play in midfield they took up the running, and troubled the home team, whose backs, Mallite and West, responded cleverly, and the ball was transferred Hooley, Hilton, and Day then rushed down, and once more penned the Association, the last named notching the first goal in excellent style. This reverse put the home team on their mettle, and Radcliffe, Deelhotts and Slater drove down to Rangers' half, and nearly equalised. Hilton and Day coming to the rescue, retransferred the ball, and the back and custodian had all their work cut out. The forwards of the home team getting possession, made a dash, and almost immediately before half-time Radcliffe equalised. On crossing ends, the Rangers assumed the aggressive and the boundaries had to save some raggy shots. Y. M. C. A. now put on steam, and taxed the energies of the Rangers, but Hodges was equal to the occasion and smartly cleared; and Griffiths by his long kicking then transferred the ball. At the final stage of the game the Rangers obtained a corner, which resulted in the addition of their score through Hooley.

The following are the teams:—

Rangers.—Goal, Hodges; backs, Griffith and Templeton; half-backs, Warden, Hilton and Pritchard; centre, Hooley; right-wing, Cooper and Mathieson; left-wing, Powell and Day.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Berhen; backs, Mallite and West; half-backs, Barrett, M. Remfry, and G. H. Remfry; centre, Radcliffe; right-wing, Slater and McFarlane; left-wing Sinclair and Deelhoits.

CALCUTTA F. C. VS. GLOSTERS.

The first of the League matches between these two competing teams was played off on Saturday on the Calcutta ground before a fairly large number of spectators. Calcutta winning the toss elected to play from the north end. The Glosters at once assumed the offensive and quickly obtained a corner which they failed to improve upon, the ball being headed out by Wimbush and transferred to the left-wing, whence Stewart and Watson took it down to their opponents' quarter. After this the game was confined to mid-field play, where Hughes, Todd and Cousins were conspicuous. The aspect of the game now underwent a change: Calcutta attacked strongly and narrowly escaped scoring through the instrumentality of Stewart, who sent in a fine shot which unfortunately hit the cross bar whence it went behind. After the kick out the game was very even; until the Gloster left-wing with excellent passing got right through the Calcutta backs, and with a fine centre the ball was put through by the Gloster inside right. This might have been averted had Meugens been quicker in getting back. Shortly after this half time was called, leaving the Glosters one goal to the good. After the interval Calcutta at once became the aggressors and made a desperate effort to equalise the score, but their forwards were greatly wanting in combination and dash many chances being missed.

At one time it looked a moral certainty that Calcutta would score, Birkmyre having the goal at his mercy, but he unfortunately passed to Watson, who was ruled offside and the goal obtained by him was disallowed. The Glosters now took the ball into the Calcutta half, their right-wing being particularly conspicuous, and their forwards throughout showing excellent combination. Winckworth, however, was very useful, as at all times, in keeping them at bay, but at last a high kick from one of their halves sent the ball into the mouth of the Calcutta goal, and another point was scored. From now to the end Calcutta had the best of the game but failed to score, leaving the Glosters winners by two goals to nil. The game was well contested and interesting throughout, but the Calcutta forwards must show more dash and combination if they wish to show up well in the League and Cup competition.

LEAGUE COMPETITION.

DALHOUSIE VS. ROYAL WEST KENT.

The military team has come to us with a good reputation, and their play on Saturday against the Dalhousie showed that they have very good material. Their passing was particularly good and their backs kick surely, but the forwards are weak in front of goal. Lieutenant Robinson at centre forward was a strong link in the combination. The Civilians played a long way below their form the preceding week against Calcutta. Their forwards were all at sea, but their defence was redeeming feature, Brown at centre half being particularly conspicuous. From the kick off it was evident that the military were to do their best, and their sure passing drew forth applause. A determined rush on the left-wing looked promising, but Warrington volleyed the ball away to his left wing and Hull did a short sprint. The centre; however, was headed away, and Robinson and his two inside men worked up the field only to be checked in attempting a pass out to the wing. The Civilians then pulled themselves together, and though their passing was not well judged, they kept the military back in their 25. A couple of corners ensued, and the offensive was taken by the West Kent. Two or three shots at goal were made, but H. Brown contrived to clear very cleanly, although a share rush once almost caught him napping. Rochead and Warrington, however, kept the men off, and the pressure was relieved. Restarting of the ball after the interval the military made a poor show, and the Civilians taking up the running looked dangerous. A long kick by the backs gave the visitors another opening, and their right wing had plenty of work to do. For some ten minutes play was slow, the ball being continually in touch, and the Civilians having to do all they knew to prevent their opponents getting in. A good kick at last enabled one of them to raise the siege. The Dalhousie had been playing one man short up to this, but their complement being made up the forwards made a better show. The wings put in some good work, but were not able to get in their centres. The game was very fast and exciting. At length a centre was weakly cleared, and Tannahill getting possession put in a long shot at goal which was fisted out badly causing a scrimmage in front of the goal, from which Swan was able to land the ball into the net. This put new life into the game, the military forwards in particular by their short passing gaining ground, but the shots did not take effect. The pressure, however, resulted in a corner kick which being put in badly gave the Civilians a goal kick and enabled them to take the offensive. Some smart dashes by the forwards looked promising, but the backs were well up to their work and left no loophole unguarded, so that the goal keeper was not troubled. For the rest of the game the military were pressing, but were unable to equalise the score by call of time.

Dalhousie won by one goal to nil.—*Englishman.*

BREAKING QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

A P. & O. CAPTAIN PROSECUTED.

On June 9, Captain Broun, of the P. & O. steamer, Himalaya, was charged before the Master Attendant, at Colombo, with a breach of quarantine regulations, in that, when in port on his way down to Australia, he went in his gig within the prescribed distance of the "Bengal," from Bombay, then undergoing quarantine in the harbour. Capt. Broun explained that he had no intention of breaking any rules. He went alongside the Police boat, and asked its occupants to hand certain letters and papers on board the "Bengal," but the Police boat at the time seems to have been only a short distance off the "Bengal." Captain Donnan let Captain Broun off with a warning.

THE following startling "Notice to the public" appears on the front page of the "Times:—" "Whereas a false statement is being circulated through the press to the effect that the next published work by Marie Corelli will bear the title of "The Sins of Christ" the said Marie Corelli publicly denies the assertion, and herewith informs her readers and the public generally that this report has no foundation in fact. Owing to her recent grave illness and subsequent enforced rest. Miss Marie Corelli will publish no work whatsoever this year, but when she is again able to produce a new book it will be (as in all her other works) designed to uphold the Christian faith, which faith she acknowledges and obeys.—(Signed) Marie Corelli."

COMMANDANT VIGNOT deals with the question of Spain and the United States in the *Marine Francaise*, but he appears to be much more concerned with ourselves. It was the true interest of Europe, he says with reason, to prevent hostilities, because of the international complications that may arise in regard to the Philippines. We are as little wishful as any other Power to displace Spain in that quarter, but he will not believe that we should have seconded the continental Powers in interfering between the belligerents, for the reason that our interest is not that of Europe. In short, in the view of Commandant Vignot, we have become a great Power only by fomenting differences between other States, and our downfall will be assured when we find Europe united against us. Therefore, to bring us to reason, a change of front is necessary. "To speak of justice or social right," says this amiable gentleman, "is foreign to the subject; it is regretable, but true, that in such matters there is neither right nor justice."

THE PUNJAB BRIBERY ENQUIRY.

THE ACCUSED'S REPLY.

On Thursday, at the Sessions Court, Multan, Mr. J. A. Tweedy and Mr. W. C. Johnstone, the special Commissioners, resumed the inquiry into the charges of bribery against Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man, Statutory Civilian and Divisional Judge in the Punjab, at present under suspension.

The Government case was conducted by Mr. J. A. Sinclair, Barrister-at-Law and Government Advocate for the Punjab, who was instructed by Mr. J. P. Warburton, Punjab Police. The defence was in the hands of Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Lala Shib Dass, Rai Bahadur, Hari Chand, Baba Pardaman Singh, Lala Chetum Anand, Sirdar Chanda Singh and Lala Bahadur Chand.

It was decided not to call any witnesses for the defence, Mr. Rattigan confining himself to a lengthy argument, in which, after dealing introductorily with the case as a whole he treated exhaustively of each case individually. His preliminary remarks were as follows:—

On behalf of my client, Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man, who stands before you charged with commission of offences of a most infamous and degrading character, offences of which one would not except upon absolutely conclusive evidence, condemn the humblest of Government officials, I venture to submit this written defence for your favourable consideration. Sirdar Gurdial Singh Man has had the honour of serving under Government as a Statutory Civilian for a period of over eighteen years, during which time he has held various posts and offices, receiving promotion in due course until he was eventually appointed a Divisional Judge—a post which has been, I believe, the highest hitherto open to one of his service. During all that long period of eighteen years it was always his endeavour to discharge his duties to Government to the best of his abilities and to thoroughly justify the confidence reposed in him. It was, therefore, not unnatural on his part to regard the fact that promotion so far from being denied him was given to him in a liberal manner as a mark of approbation of his work. That from the time when he was first allowed to serve Government in 1880 up to March, 1898, when he heard with feeling of the deepest humiliation that he had been suspended from his office in consequence of charges of bribery made against him, he may have made many and grievous mistakes and errors in the discharge of his duties is no doubt probable, as it certainly is possible, nor though every conscientious judicial officer would fain believe otherwise is it impossible that he may on occasions have been the unconscious author of injustice or of miscarriage of justice. But that he has at any time deliberately violated his trust, or that he has for pecuniary or other unlawful consideration sold justice, or that he has received bribes he does most emphatically and strenuously deny, and with respect to the present charges against him he again repeats, what he has already pleaded before the learned Commissioners, that they are individually and collectively and absolutely false and devoid of all foundation. The learned Government Advocate in his opening address referred to some eighty cases which had been before him for his opinion. The fact that an officer of his experience and judicial acumen could not advise a prosecution on more than seven out of the alleged 80 cases is surely a strong argument to show that there has been some agency at work attempting to undermine and ruin the Sirdar's reputation. And since so many cases are baseless may it not be assumed that the small residue of seven are not above suspicion. The evidence, upon which the prosecution rely in support of these charges has been laid before you, and it is upon that evidence coupled with such evidence for the defence as may be brought forward that you will decide whether your report to Government is to be favourable or adverse. But it is meanwhile my duty as counsel for the accused to deal with the case for the prosecution. In the first place, I submit that the various written statements as made by witnesses previously to the inquiry before yourselves are admissible (as in fact they were admitted) merely under Section 145 of the Evidence Act, 1872, for the purpose of contradicting evidence subsequently given before yourselves by the same witnesses. As, however, you have given no ruling, the question having been expressly reserved during the inquiry for subsequent argument, it will be necessary for me to deal with the statements as part of the record, and to show that, even if ruled by you to be admissible in evidence, they are of such a nature, so diametrically contradictory of each other, and were made by such persons and under such circumstances that they are utterly unworthy of the slightest credence. At the same time any such criticism or a reference to such statements on my part is in each instance subject to the objection that they are not legally admissible as evidence. Beyond the fact of establishing that the witnesses who made them have been guilty at one time or another of prevarication or of falsehood these statements, made as they were in the absence of the accused, and with no opportunity given to him of cross-examination, and recorded as they were by Magistrates who had, I submit, no jurisdiction in the matter, entirely in law, or on principle of justice, be subsequently made use of as against the accused. In support of my contention I would rely upon the following authorities:—(1) Section 99 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; (2) passages from the recent work on the Evidence Act by Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, at pages 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244,

WRITERS AND READERS.

A NEW and original life of Mr. Gladstone, very fully illustrated, is to be issued in parts by Messrs. Cassell. It is edited by Sir Wemyss Reid, and the contributors include Canon MacColl, Mr. F. W. Hirst, and Mr. Arthur J. Butler. The life is not a mere compilation founded upon previous works dealing with Mr. Gladstone's career. It is based upon the personal knowledge of the editor and his contributors, and it will contain many letters and documents not hitherto published. The first part will be ready in a fortnight.

Dr. Grace promises to give to his forthcoming book the title, "Reminiscence of Cricket and Sport." Some years ago he wrote a volume on cricket as a game. This one will consist of gossip and anecdote, with hints, no doubt, on play. We identify Dr. Grace with cricket, but it is not the only sport he has pursued. He has been an enthusiastic huntsman and he still follows the beagles. The volume will have many illustrations from photographs. Mr. Bowden is to publish it.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, the well-known writer on health subjects, is to give us a volume through Mr. James Bowden. It has the title "The Light Side of Science," and it consists of bright, chatty papers. Some of the subjects dealt with are "Curiosities of Breathing," "Earth Tremors, New and Old," and "Co-operation in Lower Life." Farther, Dr. Wilson chats of terms as friends, of noise as a social factor, and of such nature gopics as the ant. The volume is to be attractively bound, and light in weight. The notion is that it may prove an acceptable sort of holiday reading.

By permission of the Queen, Mr. Ernest Law has been able to compile an important work on the pictures in the estate rooms at Windsor Castle. Mr. Hanfstaengl, of Pall-Mall East, will publish it in parts each of these being illustrated with ten photogravure plates. Every picture photographed was removed from its place on the walls, detached from its frame, and brought down to a temporary studio in the courtyard of Windsor Castle. The photographing of the pictures occupied upwards of two months, but the results are expected to more than justify all this effort.

One of the finest collections in this country of Japanese handiwork and curiosities is that possessed by Mr. Michael Tomkinson, of Kidderminster. Mr George Allen is now preparing an account of this collection, which will be illustrated with 147 photogravure plates of swords, ivories, pouches, pipes, tsuba, fukuse, embroideries brocades color prints, lacquer, metal work, pottery, &c. Seven specialists are writing articles for the publication, Professor A. H. Church dealing with tsubas, Mr. Gleeson White with ivories, Professor Anderson with kakamono and makimono, Mr. Charles Holme with pottery, Mr. W. Gowland with metal work, Mr. E. F Strange with color prints, and Mr. E. Gilbertson with inro, netsuke and swords.

A series of books upon the English public schools is announced by Messrs. Duckworth. No series of such histories exists, and it is thought that many boys while at school and when leaving it, may like to possess an authentic history of their school issued at a moderate price. The series, it is hoped, may also appeal to old scholars, and to all interested in the history of English education. Mr. Lionel Cust is to write on Eton College, Mr. Arthur F. Leach on Winchester and Mr. W. H. B. Rouse on Rugby. The volumes will be illustrated from old prints and with original drawings.

Sir Walter Besant has written an introduction on the Survey of London, upon which he is engaged, for the new edition of the "London Manual," now almost ready for publication. The "Manual" is a popular reference book to public work in London, and contains a great deal of useful information for householders as well as for members of public bodies. The new edition will contain illustrations by Mr. Alfred Parsons, A.R.A., Mr. Joseph Pennell, Mr. Herbert Railton, and other artists, and pictures of public institutions, from photographs. The information which the book contains is brought up to the end of the municipal year in March last, and it gives statistics of the recent London elections. A feature of the book is a directory of all persons who are members of public bodies in London and this list includes the results of the vestry elections during the present month. This is the third year of the "London Manual," which runs to over 300 pages, and will be published at the popular price of 1s. by Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Limited, Salisbury-square.

Messrs. Putnams have made arrangements to publish a series of "International Handbooks, to the New Testament." They are to cover the entire New Testament, and they have been constructed on a plan which admits of greater freedom of treatment than is usual in commentaries. Questions of the authorship and date of the several books of the new Testament are treated in carefully-prepared introductions, and numerous dissertations are inserted, elucidating matters of graver moment. The general idea of the series is this—that the New Testament is a literature which in order to be understood must be explained. Writers of different countries are to be contributors—hence the general title.

In the first week of June Messrs. Duckworth will publish their edition of the "Lyrical Ballads" by Wordsworth and Coleridge. It is edited, with certain poems of 1798, and an introduction and notes, by Mr. Thomas Hutchinson. The edition reproduces the text, spelling, and punctuation of the 1798 issue. It gives in an appendix Wordsworth's "Peter Bell" and Coleridge's Lewti "The Three Graves," and "The Wanderings of Cain." There are reproduction sin. photogravures of the portraits of Wordsworth by Hancock, and of Coleridge by Peter Vandyke, both in the National Portrait Gallery.

Some years ago Mr. Mowbray Morris issued, under the appropriate title "Poet's Walk," a collection of poetry specially designed for the use of schoolboys. This volume, carefully revised and enlarged, is now about to appear in the Golden Treasury Series. Mr. Morris expresses the hope that the little "posy of other men's flowers" may find its way, not only to the hands of schoolboys, but into the hands of those who "are but children of a larger growth." The collection is arranged, chronologically, in four main divisions or books, and at the end brief notes are given on the history of some of the less known poems

"Tom Ossington's Ghost" is the title of a novel by Mr. Richard Marsh, which James Bowden will publish. Mr. Lane will soon have ready "John Burnett, of Barnes," a story by Mr. John Buchan. It has appeared serially in "Chambers's Journal."—Messrs. Ward and Lock are to publish, within a few days, a novel by Mrs. Frank Hope Humphrey, entitled "Phœbe Tilson." Mrs. Humphrey is the author of "A New England Cactus." "Bam Wire." Idle a new novel by Helen Mathers, is now in the press and will be published immediately by Mr. Burleigh in 3s form.

Presure of other work has led Mr. F. A. Atkins to give up the editorship of the "Temple Magazine," which he started two years ago. He will be succeeded in in October by My. David Williamson, the late editor of "The Windsor," Mr. Barnett Smith has recently been engaged bringing his life of Mr. Gladstone up to date. The volume has been repeatedly added to in the numerous editions which have appeared during the last twenty years. Another Wagner volume, on new lines, elucidating in detail both the music and the words of his operas, will be issued shortly by Messrs. Service and Paton. It is from the pen of M. Lavignac, Professor of Harmony at the Conservatoire of Paris.

Major J. H. Leslie, of the Royal Artillery, has completed a History of Landguard Fort—that famous defence of the mouths of the Orwell and Stour on the coast of Suffolk which is connected with many interesting incidents in our naval and military annals. Much of the information on which the work is based is derived from unpublished manuscripts of considerable importance, especially to military men and all East Anglians. The story carries us back for more than 350 years, and comprises the stirring events of 1666, when the Dutch attacked the fort with a strong force landed at Felixstowe and were beaten there. The book, which will form handsome quarto, accompanied by twenty six full-page portraits, beside other illustrations and maps, will be published shortly by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. Four hundred copies only will be printed.

Dr. Moncure Conway is writing his Reminiscences He has many of them, and interesting ones too, from his old Virginian days, when, for conscience and humanity's sake he renounced wealth based on slave labour, to his last tenure of office in the well known "Chapel in Finsbury. Dr. Conway knew Longfellow' Emerson, the "Autocrat," Howthorne, Thoreau, Agizass, Webster, and many moreof Americas leading men in the past generation. In England and the Continent the circle of his acquaintance was equally wide and at all times he was a good "chiel" at taking notes.

Mr. Raymond Beazley, whose book on John and Sebastian Cabot has just been published in the series on Builders of Greater Britain, is making progress with his "History of Medieval Geography and Travel." The narrative will end with Columbus's discovery of America, and fill three volumes, the last of which will start from the year 1300, when Marco Polo returned from his Asiatic travels.

"The Papa Papers" is the title of a volume which Mr. Warren Bell has written, and which is to be published by Mr. Grant Richards. Many of the papers from which the volume is named have already appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette," but to these other stories have been added. The volume will be the second of the Henrietta Series lately begun.

Messrs. Constable are about to publish an illustrated volume entitled "Travels and Life in Ashanti and Jaman," by Mr. R. Austin Freeman. The book contains two maps. The same publishers will have ready almost immediately Surgeon-Major Waddell's "Among the Himalayas," with illustrations by several artists, including Mr. A. D. McCormick

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character, Horner's Cellars, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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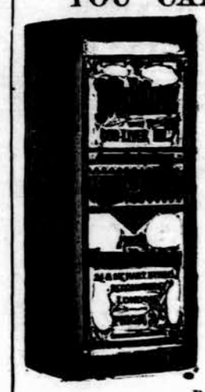

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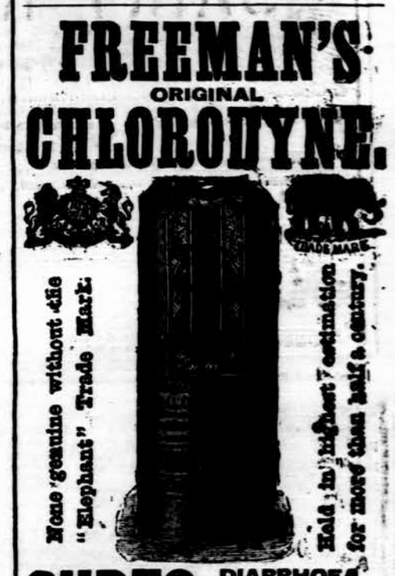

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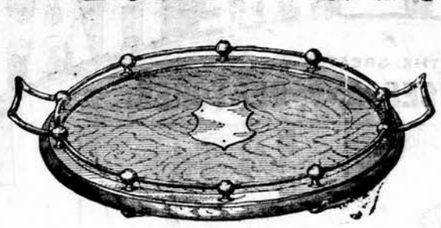

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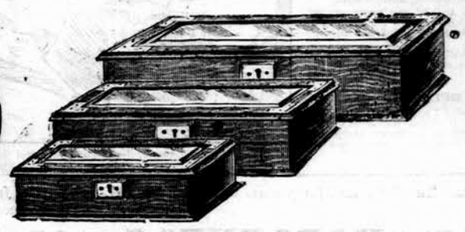

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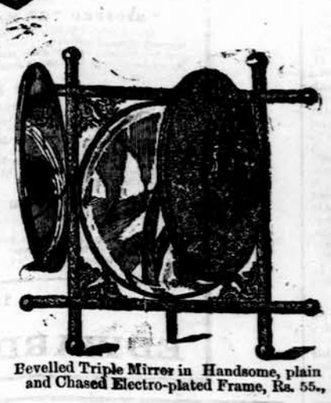

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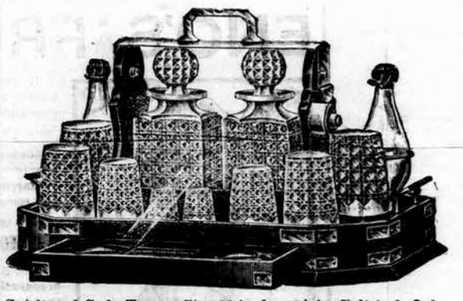

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